

Some Hemiptera Heteroptera from N. W. Borneo.

BY E. BERGROTH.

In a previous paper* I have published descriptions of a number of new Reduviidae from Sarawak, communicated to me for study by Mr. J. C. Moulton. Below I am describing from the same material some new species chiefly belonging to other Families and have besides enumerated some previously known species, nearly all of which are now for the first time recorded from Borneo. The types of the new species are deposited in the Helsingfors Museum, cotypes of a few of them will be placed in the Sarawak Museum.

FAM. PENTATOMIDAE.

1. *Scotinophara inermis* Hagl.—Sadong.

2. *Tolumnia papulifera* n. sp.

Ochraceous, a callus at anterior margin of cicatrical areas, a large spot at middle of pronotal antero-lateral margins, the humeral angles of the pronotum, and a rounded callus at basal angles of scutellum reddish fulvous and impunctate, apex of scutellum with a convex levigate stramineous callus occupying the whole posterior half of the postfrenal part, connexivum, a posteriorly abbreviated median vitta to propleuræ, a median spot to mesopleuræ, and a small round spot at the base of all acetabula brassy or bluish black, the connexival segments with a median interiorly rounded pale ochraceous lateral spot, a blackish vitta between eyes and apex of antenniferous tubercles, a spot at basal and apical angles of ventral segments, a median subbasal spot to last ventral segment, and the spiracles dark fuscous, sometimes a little aenescent: above rather densely but irregularly punctured with fuscous, the punctures here and there, especially on the head and pronotum, brassy greenish-black, connexivum thickly and more finely punctate: beneath remotely and rather finely punctured with fuscous; first three antennal joints (last two wanting), rostrum, and legs pale testaceous, rostrum beneath with a blackish line and with the last joint black, antennæ and legs sparsely sprinkled with fuscous points, tibiæ above with a dark sanguineous or blackish line. Head as long as broad, clypeus slightly longer than juga, an oblong area at interior margin of eyes impunctate, second antennal joint slightly shorter than third, rostrum reaching base of abdomen. Pronotum with straight lateral margins and somewhat prominent, narrowly round-

* Sarawak Mus. Journ. I, 3, pp. 25—38 (1913).

ed lateral angles. Scutellum with the basal area distinctly elevated, reaching its middle. Elytra slightly passing apex of abdomen (♂), apical margin of corium straight, membrane slightly bronzed, here and there a little infuscated. Abdomen with the apical angles of the segments somewhat rectangularly prominent, second ventral segment at the base slightly and very obtusely tuberculate, last male ventral segment in the middle one-fourth longer than the preceding one, male genital segment arcuately sinuate at apex. Length, ♂ 12.5 mm.

Fourth mile, Rock Road, near Kuching, Sarawak.

Apparently coming nearest to *T. ferruginescens* Bredd., but much larger, much more sparingly punctured beneath, with a distinct callus at the scutellar basal angles and quite different colour-markings of the pronotum and connexivum.

3. *Aeschrocoris saucius* n. sp.

Black, with the apical part of the pronotal median carina and many irregular spots in all parts of the body, excepting head, sanguineous or ferruginous, coarsely and rather densely punctured, head more thickly, and scutellum less thickly so; antennæ fuscous, articulations between the first four joints narrowly whitish; rostrum piceous; legs black, a broad median annulation to femora and often also a narrower annulation just before middle of tibiae sanguineous. Head two-thirds longer than broad, laterally broadly but not deeply sinuate, vertex with two parallel longitudinal keels near each other, clypeus narrow but percurrent, carinately elevated in its basal half, juga a little longer than clypeus but not meeting in front of it, obliquely truncate or sinuate at apex, first two antennal joints of equal length, the following joints successively increasing in length, rostrum reaching apical margin of second ventral segment. Pronotum with a rather strong percurrent longitudinal keel in the middle, the reddish spots of the anterior part of the disk callosely elevated, the apical angles produced in a short porrect acute tooth, the humeral processes shaped as in *A. obscurus* Dall., directed outwards, forwards and more or less upwards, the apical teeth horizontal. Scutellum somewhat elevated at the base and with a large and deep fovea at the basal angles, the apex raised in a stout conical semi-erect tubercle as high as the transverse diameter of the pronotal humeral processes. Elytra slightly passing apex of abdomen, corium conspicuously shorter than scutellum, its apical angle rounded, membrane somewhat longer than corium, fuscous with a more or less distinct dark testaceous basal spot, the veins connected near apex with the adjacent veins by a more or less distinct transverse vein, but not otherwise reticulated. Abdomen at the apical angles of the segments with a small tubercle, male genital segment sinuate at apex. Length, ♂ 7 mm., hum. width 8 mm.: ♀ 8 mm., hum. width 8.5 mm.

Fourth mile, Rock Road, near Kuching, Sarawak; Sumatra (my collection).

Both in structural characters and in colouring very distinct from the six previously known species.

One of the most remarkable characters of this genus, not mentioned by Dallas and Distant in their descriptions, consists in the structure of the second ventral segment. It is longitudinally grooved in the middle and angularly projecting over the basal half of the third segment, and each side of the groove is raised in a strong tubercle. The spiracles in this genus are placed in the lateral margins of the abdomen.

4. **Carbula trinotata** H. Sch.—Lundu, Sarawak.

5. **Menida schultzeissi** Bredd.—Lundu, Sarawak.

This species has been redescribed from the Philippines by C. Banks under the name *Apines grisea*.

6. **Rhynchocoris margininotatus** Bredd.—Matang Road, Sarawak.

7. **Hypencha ophthalmica** Stål.—Sarawak.

I have forgotten to make a note of the exact locality.

8. **Hypencha alata** Bredd.—Marapok Mts. on the borders between Sarawak and British North Borneo.

FAM. COPTOSOMIDAE.

9. **Spathocrates neuter** n. sp.

Ovate, moderately convex, somewhat shining, black, smooth and almost impunctate, only the scutellum remotely and extremely finely punctulate, rostrum and antennæ pitchy testaceous, last antennal joint and legs piceous. Head one-third broader than long, notched at apex, somewhat convex, especially clypeus together with adjacent parts of juga, interocular space about five times broader than an eye, first and third antennal joints subequal in length, fourth as long as second and third together (fifth wanting), rostrum almost reaching middle of fourth ventral segment, the whole last joint lying behind the posterior coxæ. Pronotum with a shallow transverse median impression, more distinct toward the sides but not nearly reaching the lateral margins, and with a distinct node at the humeral angles. Scutellum with a transverse basal area posteriorly terminated by a shallow broadly arcuate impression. Fifth female ventral segment with its apical sinuosity forming a right angle for the reception of the sixth segment, which in the middle is almost as long as the three preceding segments together. Length, ♀ 5.7 mm., width 3.8 mm.

Mt. Penrissen, Sarawak.

Allied to *S. histeroides* Walk., but larger, not æneous, very much less punctured, and with narrower head, much longer rostrum, and much darker legs.

This is the third species of the genus; all occur in Borneo.

In his description of this genus Montandon says that the head is "presque aussi longue que large," but this is incorrect. I have a cotype of *S. atroaeneus* Mont., and the length of the head is 1.5 mm., whereas its width is 2.6 mm.

10. *Brachyplatys submarginatus* n. sp.

Roundedly ovate, black, shining (except pectus), above sub-aescent, a sublateral line (above and beneath) to pronotum and corium, a continuous submarginal line to scutellum, a very small spot near basal angles of scutellum, a patch enclosing the bucculae, apex of orificial fold, the visible lateral part of the first ventral segment, margin of venter and a series of oblong longitudinal slightly elevated spots (two in each segment) a little inside the ventral margin pale flavous or reddish, antennae (last two joints wanting) and rostrum piceous, legs pitchy black; above very finely and moderately thickly punctured, head and middle of pronotum almost impunctate. Head with the margin narrowly and bluntly elevated, rostrum not quite reaching middle of venter. Abdomen beneath scarcely punctate, last female ventral segment in the middle subacutely produced forward. Length, ♀ 6—6.5 mm., width 5.6—5.8 mm.

Kuching, Sarawak.

To be placed near *B. nigripes* Stål.

11. *Tiarocoris decoratus* n. sp.

Shortly and broadly ovate, shining (except sterna), impunctate, black, except the following yellow parts and markings: head, excluding base as far as a line connecting the posterior angles of the eyes, pronotal apical and lateral borders, the latter much widened anteriorly but intersected by an oblique longitudinal blackish line, a transverse band not reaching lateral borders somewhat before middle of pronotum, a short obliquely longitudinal band a little within humeral angles, the small narrow callus at the basal angles of the scutellum, its large transverse posteriorly rounded basal callus (interrupted by black in the middle), two large obliquely transverse discal spots to scutellum immediately behind its middle, scutellar lateral and apical borders, the latter widened but anteriorly angularly sinuate in the middle, prosternum, lateral margin of corium and of abdomen, an irregular ventral vitta a little inside the lateral margin, very narrowly interrupted at the segmental sutures and composed of two subconfluent spots (the anterior one much larger) in each segment; extreme apical margin of head fuscous; antennae (except the last two fuscous joints), rostrum, and legs pale yellowish testaceous. Head almost one-half broader than long, anteocular part (♀) very slightly longer than the longitudinal diameter of the transverse eyes, interocular space $2\frac{1}{2}$ times broader than an eye, rostrum passing posterior coxae. Pronotum at apex distinctly broader than head, the antemedian

yellow fascia posteriorly terminated by an impressed line, the lateral margins anteriorly laminately dilated. Scutellum with an impressed line posteriorly terminating the transverse basal callus. Tibiæ very finely sulcated above. Length, ♀ 3.5 mm., width 3 mm.

Lawas, Northern Sarawak.

Allied to *T. luminatus* Mout., but it is a much smaller and more shining species with shorter anteocular part of head and more transverse eyes, the yellow pronotal apical border and discal fascia are not united by a short vitta, the yellow discal spots of the scutellum are not rounded, but obliquely transverse, and its yellow apical border is broader and anteriorly notched.

Of *T. luminatus* I have a female Malaccan specimen, determined by Montandon himself and agreeing with his good and detailed description. Distant (Rhynch. Brit. Ind. I, p. 15) describes under this name a Burmese species which has very little resemblance to the true *luminatus*, having the yellow markings of the pronotum quite dissimilar and partly punctured with black, the basal scutellar spots also punctured with black, and no spots at all on the disk of the *scutellum*. For *T. luminatus* Dist. *nec* Mont. I propose the name *T. suppositus*.

FAM. COREIDAE.

12. *Homoeocerus pupillatus* n. sp.

Brownish ochraceous, above and on pleuræ finely punctured with very pale fuscous, basal third of pronotum (except posterior margin) darker and with much darker puncturation, head with some blackish markings above, corium at the inner apical angle with a rather large oval pale ochraceous impunctate spot surrounded by black, the spot occupying the greatest part of the rectangular cell and the adjacent part of the endocorial area, pleuræ with an ill-defined sublateral fuscous patch, more distinct on the metapleura, dorsum of abdomen reddish, venter pale castaneous with a sublateral series of blackish spots, one on each segment, situated inside the level of the whitish spiracles, female genital segments above and beneath dark fuscous, femora streaked with blackish. Head not projecting before the antenniferous tubercles, first antennal joint a little shorter than second but longer than pronotum (the two last joints wanting), third joint of rostrum considerably longer than second, but slightly shorter than fourth. Pronotum across the right-angled, a little prominent humeral angles, broader than the length of its lateral margins, with an indistinct levigate median line. Membrane transparent with the inner basal area blackish and a distinct lateral fuscous spot immediately behind the exterior apical angle of the corium. Abdomen as broad as elytra, sixth female ventral segment posteriorly in the middle with a subacutely angular incision which is about as broad as deep, the basal plica not quite reaching the middle of the segment's median length, obtuse-angled at apex. Length, ♀ 16.5 mm.

Trusan, Northern Sarawak.

Structurally somewhat allied to *H. albiventris* Dall., but very different in its colouring.

13. *Homoeocerus herbaceus* n. sp.

Grass-green, head, anterior part of pronotum, and the whole under-side pale yellowish testaceous, more or less tinged with green and in the live insect probably entirely green, antennæ black, first joint fuscous on the inner side, fourth joint whitish green with the base narrowly and the apex more broadly fuscous, rostrum and legs green, tibiæ infuscated. Head somewhat produced before the base of the antennæ, first antennal joint longer than pronotum, second as long as first, third one-fourth shorter than second, fourth a little longer than third, rostral joints of equal length. Pronotum across the right-angled, a little prominent humeral angles, somewhat broader than the length of its lateral margins. Membrane pellucid with a slight brownish shade, at the inner basal angle and between the subbasal transverse vein and the corium blackish. Abdomen not broader than elytra, spiracles pale, sixth female ventral segment posteriorly in the middle rather deeply acute-angularly incised, the basal plica occupying a little more than one-third of the segment's median length, obtuse-angled at apex. Length, ♀ 19.5 mm.

Lundu, Sarawak.

Allied to *H. immaculatus* Stål, from which it differs by the structure and colour of the antennæ, the shorter fourth rostral joint, and the more prominent and less obtuse pronotal humeral angles.

14. *Homoeocerus breviplicatus* n. sp.

Ochraceous, the levigated veins of corium and of elavus and a round apical spot in the rectangular cell near interior apical angle of corium, often also basal margin of pronotum and apex of scutellum, very pale ochraceous, the claval and interior corial vein bordered on each side by a fuscous band, the puncturation of the upper side fuscous, except in anterior half and lateral borders of pronotum, on scutellum, and in basal half of exocorium, where it is concolorous; antennæ blackish, first joint interiorly or entirely brown (last joint wanting); legs ochraceous, tibiæ often fuscous or blackish. Head somewhat produced before the antenniferous tubercles, clypeus slightly longer than juga, first antennal joint longer than pronotum, second as long as first, third shorter than second, rostral joints subequal in length or third slightly the shortest. Pronotum constructed as in *H. herbaceus* Bergr. Membrane subhyaline, often somewhat bronzed, at inner basal angle and along basal margin blackish. Abdomen as broad as the closed elytra, spiracles pale, sixth female ventral segment posteriorly in the middle rather deeply acute-angularly incised, its basal plica very short, occupying only about one-fifth of the segment's median

length. First joint of hind tarsi two-thirds longer than the two other joints together. Length, ♀ 18.5—19 mm.

Kuching and Sadong, Sarawak.

Remarkable by the very short basal plica of the sixth female ventral segment and the long metatarsus of the hind legs. It is allied to *H. lineaticollis* Stål, but is much larger with longer second rostral joint, less obtuse and more prominent pronotal humeral angles, almost lacking (or only anteriorly faintly indicated) smooth median line to pronotum, and brown-bordered claval and inner corial veins.

15. *Homoeocerus tenuicornis* Stål.—Kuching, Sarawak.

16. *Colpura brevipennis* n. sp.

Elongately ovate, black, rather coarsely and moderately thickly punctured, sparsely set with narrow yellowish scales arising from the punctures which on pleurae and anterior part of venter are cinereous, membrane brownish-ochraceous, first two rostral joints, anterior orificial tubercle, and trochanters luteous, last two rostral joints pale piceous. Head somewhat longer than broad, genæ unarmed, first antennal joint about one-fourth longer than head, second distinctly longer than first, third one-fifth shorter than first (fourth wanting), rostrum reaching apical margin of second ventral segment. Prothorax about twice as high as the head, pronotum moderately declivous, one third broader than long, slightly transversely impressed before middle, longitudinally rather broadly impressed between posterior parts of cicatrical areas, lateral margins slightly (sometimes almost imperceptibly) sinuated in the middle, lateral ringa distinctly visible also from above, apically produced in a short obtuse porrect tooth, humeral angles rounded, not prominent. Elytra reaching middle of penultimate dorsal segment. Metapleurae foveately impressed at middle of lateral margin, their posterior margin straight, posterior angles right-angled. Abdomen considerably broader than pronotum, apical angles of fifth segment slightly prominent, venter slightly grooved from its base to base of fourth segment. Femora finely granulated, but unarmed. Length, ♀ 12.5—13 mm.

Female: basal plica of sixth ventral segment reaching the middle of the segment, very obtuse-angled at apex.

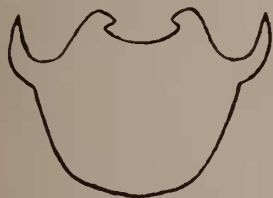
Mt. Matang, 3200 ft., Sarawak.

In build and general aspect much resembling the East Asiatic *C. lativentris* Motsch., as redescribed by Kiritshenko,* but at once distinguished by the longer, anteriorly much less declivous head, the paler membrane, the unicolorous connexivum, and the yellow trochanters.

* Faune de la Russie, Hém., VI, 2, p. 115, pl. II, fig. 13 (1916).—In the description the pronotal lateral margins are said to be “profunde sinuati,” but this statement is in contradiction to the apparently correct figure in which these margins are represented as very slightly sinuated.

17. *Colpura diplochela* n. sp.

Oblong, black, more or less incrustated with fuscous, an oblong spot near middle of apical margin of corium and apical margin of last three ventral segments (except laterally) ochraceous, membrane brown, its inner basal area and the basal border darker, apical border of connexival segments (above but not beneath), anterior orificial tubercle, and trochanters dark luteous or ferruginous, first rostral joint pale brownish (the other joints wanting); above sparsely punctured, more thickly so beneath, puncturation on pleuræ coarser and cinereous; above, and more distinctly beneath, sparingly clothed with short hair-like yellowish scales. Head one-fourth longer than broad, distance between eyes and apex of antenniferous tubercles scarcely longer than the longitudinal diameter of the eye, genæ unarmed, first antennal joint slightly longer than head, second less than one-half longer than first (last two joints wanting). Prothorax twice as high as head, pronotum moderately declivous, one-third broader than long, very feebly convex, transversely slightly impressed before middle, lateral margins very broadly and slightly sinuate, lateral ruga very distinct also from above, anteriorly a little widened, apically produced in



Male genital segment of *C. diplochela*:

unarmed, beneath with two or three small tubercles bearing a bristle. Length, ♂ 14.5 mm.

Male: genital segment (cf. fig.) behind in its apical half broadly and slightly impressed, the apical margin laterally produced in a strong curved acute horn, median part of the margin with two inwardly hooked processes.

Mt. Penrissen, Sarawak.

Allied to the Indian *C. erebus* Dist. (as redescribed by Bredin from a cotype), but with shorter second antennal joint, differently constructed pronotal apical angles, etc. In the structure of the male genital segment it is very distinct from all species of which this segment has been described.

18. *Colpura variipes* Westw.

Mt. Penrissen, Sarawak.

With the many Bornean specimens of both sexes before me—all taken at the same time and locality—I do not hesitate to unite *C. armillata* Bredd. with *variipes* Westw. (*annulipes* Dall.). It is

more variable than any other *Colpura* known to me. The pronotal apical angles are usually shortly produced in a right-angled prominence, but sometimes more acutely, dentately projecting, the tooth being directed forwards, rarely slightly outwards. The lateral ruga of the pronotum is usually concolorous, but occasionally luteous anteriorly. The third antennal joint is either concolorous or pale at the base. The two pale annulations to the tibiae are in some specimens less distinct or even entirely wanting. All these varieties agree in the structure of the male and female genital segments.

The species has also been recorded from Malacca, Cambodia and Java.

19. *Colpura scrutatrix* Bredd.

Kuching, Sarawak.

Originally described from the small island of Banguay, off the northern cape of British North Borneo.

20. *Stenocolpura annulata* n. sp.

Elongate, parallel from humeral angles to apex of fourth abdominal segment, black, membrane (excluding interior basal area, basal border, and basal half of interior border) brownish-ochraceous, the somewhat callose scutellar apex, a small spot near middle of apical margin of corium, orificial tubercles, base of second and third antennal joints, fourth antennal joint (except base), rostrum, trochanters, base of femora, and two annulations to tibiae yellowish, abdomen with a very obscure paler spot at the apical angles of the segments, tarsi brown; above moderately thickly punctured, scutellum more remotely and more finely so, but along apical half of lateral margins with a row of deeper and larger punctures; beneath rather densely punctured with cinereous, more coarsely so on the pleurae; sparsely clothed with short and narrow yellowish scales. Head two-thirds longer than broad, first antennal joint as long as head, second two-fifths longer than first, third scarcely shorter than first and a little longer than fourth, rostrum reaching base of fifth ventral segment. Prothorax three times higher than head, pronotum strongly declivous, broader than long, transversely impressed before middle, posterior lobe a little convex with a longitudinal impression within the rounded, not prominent humeral angles, lateral margins straight, lateral ruga narrow, but in its anterior half distinctly visible also from above, apically obtuse-angled, not at all dentately prominent, evanescent towards the humeral angles. Elytra almost reaching apex of abdomen. Metapleurae with straight posterior margin. Abdomen beneath deeply grooved down its whole length, the groove shallow only in the last segment. Femora unarmed, the anterior pair beneath only with very few minute granules bearing a short seta. Length, ♂ 12 mm.

Male: genital segment with the apical margin evenly rounded, neither sinuate nor impressed at apex.

Mt. Penrissen, Sarawak.

Allied to *S. stenocephala* Bredd., from which it differs by smaller size and in having the head a little shorter, the pronotum less convex with the lateral ruga distinctly visible from above in its anterior half, the femora unarmed, the antennæ and tibiæ much more distinctly palely annulated, and the pale spots at the apical angles of the abdominal segments scarcely distinguishable. It is very similar in colour to *Colpura variipes* Westw., but is at once distinguished by the generic characters.

Stenocolpura was originally described by Breddin (Revue d'Ent. 1900, p. 203) as a subgenus of *Colpura*, but in agreement with his later suggestion (Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. 1906, p. 55) I consider it generically distinct. It differs from *Colpura* principally in the structure of the head and the sexual characters of both sexes. The head is longer and narrower than in *Colpura*, the eyes are more removed from the base, the lateral margins behind the eyes are only slightly rounded without the conspicuous postocular callus so characteristic of *Colpura*, the apical margin of the male genital segment is evenly rounded, not at all sinuated, the sixth female ventral segment is not cleft in the middle, as in *Colpura*, but posteriorly triangularly incised with the basal plica reaching the incisure, and the latero-apical lobes of the female genital segment are much broader than long. To this can be added that the prothorax seen in profile is higher compared with the head, the pronotum strongly sloping, the rostrum very long, and the venter deeply grooved almost down its whole length.

The Coreidae of the division *Hygiaria* are apparently more frequent, both as to species and specimens, in mountain regions than in the lowlands. In addition to the five species recorded above there is in the Sarawak Museum a specimen (from Trusan) of the Bornean *Colpura pacalis* Bredd.

21. *Dasynus shelfordi* n. sp.

Brownish-ochraceous, the narrow costal margin of corium and the levigate veins and apical margin of corium and clavus, and a percurrent longitudinal band on each side of venter between its middle and lateral margins of a lighter ochraceous colour, a narrow percurrent vitta immediately within pronotal lateral margins fuscous, membrane brown with its inner basal area olivaceous-black, the two pale ventral vittae at their exterior margin with a series of short fuscous streaks, one in each segment, the spiracles pallid; antennæ fuscous, first joint brownish ochraceous, apex of the three first joints fuscous-black, fourth joint black with a broad subbasal pale ochraceous annulation; rostrum and legs brownish ochraceous; above, excluding head and apical pronotal area, rather thickly punctured with fuscous-black, pleuræ coarsely and thickly punctate with pale fuscous. Head slightly broader than long, very distinctly produced beyond antenniferous tubercles, above almost impunctate, beneath obscurely concolorously punctured, bucculæ un-

armed, obtusely subangular anteriorly, antennæ slender, longer than the body, first joint as long as head and pronotum together, second much shorter than first and a little longer than third, fourth a little longer than second, rostrum reaching anterior margin of metasternum, first joint reaching posterior margin of eyes, second much longer than third which is slightly shorter than fourth. Pronotum somewhat broader than long, lateral margins straight, slightly raised, humeral angles obtuse-angled, a little acuminate at apex, scarcely prominent. Elytra almost reaching apex of abdomen. Metapleuræ with straight posterior margin. Abdomen beneath finely alutaceous, impunctate, male genital segment with the rounded apical margin acute-angularly incised in the middle. Length, ♂ 11.5 mm.

Kuching, Sarawak.

Belongs to Stål's group *dd*, from the other species of which it is very distinct in its small size, longer and quite differently constructed antennæ, much shorter rostrum, and totally different structure of the male genital segment.

Named in memory of the late R. Shelford to whom we owe so much of our knowledge of the Bornean fauna.

FAM. MYODOCHIDAE.

22. *Pachygrontha semperi* Stål.—Lundu, Sarawak.

FAM. REDUVIIDAE.

23. *Panthous tarsatus* Dist.—Kuching.

24. *Pygolampis foeda* Stål.

Kuching, Sadong, and Santubong, Sarawak.

This species is distributed from Ceylon to Australia and the Fiji Islands, but was not previously recorded from Borneo. It is somewhat variable in colour and still more so in size, and I am convinced that *P. biguttata* Reut. is the same species.

25. *Sastrapada oxyptera* n. sp.

Narrow, ochraceous, elytra whitish grey mottled with pale brown, a lateral band to head crossing eyes, the transverse veinlet separating the discal cell from the interior membranal cell, a small oblong spot near middle of exterior membranal cell, some more or less distinct longitudinal lines on pleuræ and on ventral lateral areas, a band running through middle of sterna and venter, a small spot at apical angles of abdominal segments, spiracles, and a small basal sublateral spot to ventral segments dark fuscous; antennæ, rostrum, and legs ochraceous, second antennal joint toward apex, third and fourth antennal joints, apex of rostrum, two rows of short streaks on upper side of front femora, under-side of these femora including the small spinelets, apex of tibiæ, and tarsi fus-

cous, the four anterior coxæ (except apical margin) blackish, the larger spines of the fore femora whitish. Head a little shorter than pronotum, anteocular part as long as postocular part with the eyes, unarmed beneath, postocular part very distinctly longer than broad, first antennal joint as long as head, second joint more than half as long again as first, third about one-third the length of first, fourth one-half longer than third. Pronotum twice longer than broad, humeral node angular and subacuminate at apex. Elytra (♂) reaching base of last dorsal segment, the membrane pointed at apex, its interior margin more or less sinuate before the tip. Abdomen (♂) with the last dorsal segment parallel, its apical margin broadly sinuate, the apical angles subacute. Fore coxæ not quite reaching posterior margin of prosternum; fore femora as long as the distance between anterior margin of eyes and base of pronotum, a little incrassated, about eight times longer than broad. Length, ♂ 16.8 mm.

Kuching and Santubong, Sarawak.

This species comes very near to *S. bipunctata* Bredd. (*nec* Walk.), but the fore and middle tibiæ are not blackish at base and the last male dorsal segment is sinuate, not truncate, at apex. It is remarkable by having the membrane pointed at apex owing to the inner margin being a little sinuate before the tip. This character occurs, as noted by Stål, in some Neotropical genera of the *Pygolampinae*, but it is also met with in certain Old World species, although not mentioned in the descriptions.

The Bornean *S. brevicornis* Bredd. is represented in the Sarawak Museum by specimens from Baram.

I suppose Distant has correctly identified *S. bipunctata* Walk. with the South Asiatic species which he regarded as belonging to *S. baerensprungi* Stål, but in Rhynch. Brit. Ind. V, p. 185 he wrongly places also *S. bipunctata* Bredd. as a synonym of that species. The species described by Breddin is totally different both in its structural and colour-characters, being narrower with much longer basal antennal joint, longer pronotum with acuminate humeral nodes, longer and less incrassated fore femora, and quite differently constructed last male dorsal segment. As to *S. baerensprungi* Dist., it will probably prove to be distinct from the true South European *baerensprungi* (of which Reuter in Ofv. Finsk. Vet. Soc. Förh. LV, 14, pp. 64—65 has given a detailed redescription), but whether the Asiatic species should bear the name *incerta* Sign., or *bipunctata* Walk., or a new name, can be decided only after a thorough re-examination of Signoret's and Walker's types. *S. bipunctata* Bredd. must be renamed unless *bipunctata* Walk. proves to be the same species.